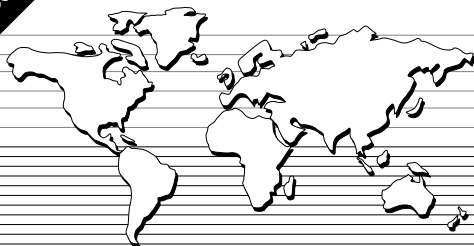




U.S. Department of the Treasury
Office of Foreign Assets Control



OFAC SANCTIONS

A SYNOPSIS FOR THE TRAVEL INDUSTRY

Can a travel agent in the United States...

- **make travel arrangements to, from, or within Cuba?** Not without an authorization from the U.S. Treasury Department.
- **arrange transactions for anyone with a Cuban address?** Not without a specific license from Treasury.
- **handle transactions for the governments of Cuba, Libya, or Sudan?** Not without a specific license from Treasury.
- **book a room at any of the Corinthia Hotels, or do business with Aerocaribbean Airlines, Cubana Airlines or Vinales Tours?** Not those companies, nor any of the other 2,400 individuals and organizations on a U.S. Government Specially Designated list.

Why not? Such transactions are violations of U.S. laws enforced by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

And what if a travel agent DOES do any of these things? Criminal violations of the statutes administered by OFAC can result in corporate and personal fines of up to \$1 million per count and, in the case of individuals, a maximum of 10 to 12 years in jail per count. OFAC also has independent authority to impose civil penalties from \$11,000 to \$1,075,000 per count depending upon the sanctions involved.

Is there anything else a travel agent can do that would violate U.S. sanctions and embargoes? Yes! General information can be found inside or at OFAC's website "<<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>>," or by dialing OFAC's fax-on-demand service at 202/622-0077, or calling OFAC Compliance at 202/622-2490.

The Office of Foreign Assets Control administers sanctions programs involving the Balkans, Cuba, Iraq, North Korea, Libya, Iran, Syria, Sudan, Burma (Myanmar), Zimbabwe, designated international terrorists and narcotics traffickers, Foreign Terrorist Organizations, and designated foreign persons who have engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is critical that travel service providers (travel agents, ticket agents, tour operators, etc.) be aware of the programs with restrictions applicable to their industry in order to avoid violations and costly fines.

This overview is intended as a quick synopsis for reference by the travel industry. For legal guidance as to what is permitted, you must consult the regulations promulgated by OFAC for each sanctions program, or, prior to the promulgation of regulations, the applicable Executive Order or statute.

■ CUBA

■ **BACKGROUND** - Cuba travel-related transactions are severely restricted under the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (the "Regulations") promulgated under The Trading With The Enemy Act. Under these Regulations, spending money relating to Cuban travel is prohibited unless the traveler is licensed. The restrictions include spending money (in any currency) whether travelers go directly to Cuba or via a third country and providing services of any kind to Cuba or a Cuban national or within Cuba. The restrictions apply to all U.S. citizens (including dual nationals) and permanent resident aliens wherever located. Additionally, any foreign person in the United States is subject to these restrictions while physically present in the United States. Criminal penalties for violating the Regulations, which are enforced by the Depart-

ment of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"), range up to 10 years in prison, \$1,000,000 in corporate and \$250,000 in individual fines. Civil penalties up to \$65,000 per violation may also be imposed.

■ **CUBA-RELATED TRAVEL TRANSACTIONS** - Only persons whose travel transactions fall into the categories discussed below may be authorized to spend money related to travel to, from, or within Cuba. Persons licensed to engage in travel-related transactions in Cuba may spend up to the State Department Travel Per Diem Allowance for Havana, Cuba for purchases directly related to travel in Cuba, such as hotel accommodations, meals, local transportation, and goods personally used by the traveler in Cuba (travelers can check the current per diem rate on the Internet at <<<http://www.state.gov/www/perdiems/index.html>>>). Most licensed travelers may also spend additional money for transactions directly related to the activities for which they received their license. For example, journalists traveling in Cuba under the journalism general license (described below) may spend money over and above the current per diem for extensive local transportation, the hiring of cable layers, and other costs that are directly related to covering a story in Cuba. Licensed travelers may also spend an additional \$100 on the purchase of Cuban merchandise to be brought back with them to the United States as accompanied baggage, but this \$100 authorization may be used only once in any 6-month period. Purchases of services unrelated to travel or a licensed activity, such as non-emergency medical services, are prohibited. The purchase of publications and other informational materials is not restricted.

WHO CAN GO: The following travelers are authorized, under OFAC general license, to engage in travel transactions while in Cuba:

- Journalists and supporting broadcasting or technical personnel (regularly employed in that capacity by a news reporting organization and traveling for journalistic activities).

- Official government travelers (traveling on official business).
- Members of international organizations of which the United States is also a member (traveling on official business).
- Persons traveling once a year to visit Cuban nationals who are close relatives (additional trips within one year will need an OFAC specific license).
- Travelers who have received specific licenses from OFAC prior to going.
- Full-time professionals whose travel transactions are directly related to professional research in their professional areas, provided that their research: (1) is of a noncommercial academic nature, (2) comprises a full work schedule in Cuba, and (3) has a substantial likelihood of public dissemination.
- Full-time professionals whose travel transactions are directly related to attendance at professional meetings or conferences in Cuba organized by an international professional organization, institution, or association that regularly sponsors such meetings or conferences in other countries. The organization, institution, or association sponsoring the meeting or conference may not be headquartered in the United States unless it is specifically licensed to sponsor the meeting. The purpose of the meeting or conference cannot be the promotion of tourism in Cuba or other commercial activities involving Cuba, or to foster production of any biotechnological products.
- Amateur or semi-professional athletes or teams traveling to Cuba to participate in an athletic competition held under the auspices of the relevant international sports federation. The athletes must have been selected for the competition by the relevant U.S. sports federation, and the competition must be one that is open for attendance, and in relevant situations, participation, by the Cuban public.

SPECIFIC LICENSES FOR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS: Specific licenses may be issued by OFAC to authorize travel transactions related to certain educational activities by students or employees affiliated with a licensed academic institution. Such licenses are only available to U.S. academic institutions accredited by an appropriate national or regional accrediting association, and such licenses must be renewed after a period of two years. Once an academic institution has applied for and received such a specific license, the following categories of travelers affiliated with that academic institution are authorized to engage in travel-related transactions incident to the following activities without seeking further authorization from OFAC:

- Undergraduate or graduate students participating in a structured educational program in Cuba as part of a course offered at an accredited United States college or university. Students planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, (2) that the student is enrolled in an undergraduate or a graduate degree program at the institution, and (3) that the travel is part of an educational program of the institution.
- Persons doing noncommercial Cuba-related academic research in Cuba for the purpose of qualifying academically as a professional (e.g. research toward a graduate degree). Students planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, (2) that the student is enrolled in a graduate degree program at the institution, and (3) that the Cuba research will be accepted for credit toward that graduate degree.
- Undergraduate or graduate students participating in a formal course of study at a Cuban academic institution, provided the Cuban study will be accepted for credit toward a degree at the licensed U.S. institution. A student planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed U.S. institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, (2) that the student is currently enrolled in an undergraduate or graduate degree program at the institution, and (3) that the Cuban study will be accepted for credit toward that degree.
- Persons regularly employed in a teaching capacity at a licensed college or university who plan to teach part or all of an academic program at a Cuban academic institution. An individual planning to engage in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the U.S. institution's license number, and (2) that the individual is regularly employed by the licensed institution in a teaching capacity.
- Cuban scholars teaching or engaging in other scholarly activities at a licensed college or university in the United States. Licensed institutions may sponsor such Cuban scholars, including payment of a stipend or salary. The Cuban scholar may carry all such stipends or salary payments back to Cuba.
- Secondary school students participating in educational exchanges sponsored by Cuban or U.S. secondary schools and involving the students' participation in a formal course of study or in a structured educational program offered by a secondary school or other academic institution and led by a teacher or other secondary school official. A reasonable number of adult chaperons may accompany the students to Cuba. A secondary school group planning to engage in such transactions in Cuba must carry a letter from the licensed U.S. secondary school sponsoring the trip stating: (1) the school's license number, and (2) the list of the names of all persons traveling with the group.
- Full-time employees of a licensed institution organizing or preparing for the educational activities described above. An individual engaging in such transactions must carry a letter from the licensed institution stating: (1) the institution's license number, and (2) that the individual is regularly employed by the institution.

SPECIFIC LICENSES FOR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS: Specific licenses may be issued by OFAC to religious organizations to authorize individuals affiliated

with the organization to engage in travel transactions under the auspices of the religious organization. Applications by religious organizations for such licenses should include examples of the religious activities to be undertaken in Cuba. All individuals traveling pursuant to a religious organization's license must carry with them a letter from the licensed organization citing the number of the license and confirming that they are affiliated with the organization and that they are traveling to Cuba to engage in religious activities under the auspices of the organization.

OTHER SPECIFIC LICENSES: Specific licenses may be issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on a case-by-case basis authorizing travel transactions by the following categories of persons in connection with the following activities:

- Humanitarian Projects and Support for the Cuban People - (1) Persons traveling in connection with activities that are intended to provide support for the Cuban people, such as activities of recognized human rights organizations; (2) Persons whose travel transactions are directly related to certain humanitarian projects in or related to Cuba that are designed to directly benefit the Cuban people. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.
- Free-Lance Journalism - Persons with a suitable record of publication who are traveling to Cuba to do research for a free-lance article. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available for applicants demonstrating a significant record of free-lance journalism.
- Professional Research and Professional Meetings - Persons traveling to Cuba to do professional research or to attend a professional meeting that does not meet the requirements of the relevant general license (described above). Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.
- Religious Activities - Persons traveling to Cuba to engage in religious activities that are not authorized pursuant to a religious organization's specific license. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.
- Public Performances, Clinics, Workshops, Athletic and Other Competitions, and Exhibitions - Persons traveling to participate in a public performance, clinic, workshop, athletic or other competition (that does not meet the requirements of the general license described above), or exhibition. The event must be open for attendance, and in relevant situations participation, by the Cuban public, and all profits from the event after costs must be donated to an independent nongovernmental organization in Cuba or a U.S.-based charity, with the objective, to the extent possible, of promoting people-to-people contacts or otherwise benefiting the Cuban people. In addition, any clinics or workshops in Cuba must be organized and run, at least in part, by the licensee.
- Activities of Private Foundations or Research or Educational Institutions - Persons traveling to Cuba on behalf of private foundations or research or educational institutes that have an established interest in international relations to collect information related to Cuba for noncommercial purposes. Licenses authorizing transactions for multiple trips over an extended period of time are available.
- Exportation, Importation, or Transmission of Information or Informational Materials - Persons traveling to engage in activities directly related to the exportation, importation, or transmission of information or informational materials.
- Licensed Exportation - Persons traveling to Cuba to engage in activities directly related to marketing, sales negotiation, accompanied delivery, or servicing of exports of food and agricultural commodities, medical products or other exports that are consistent with existing Department of Commerce regulations and guidelines with respect to Cuba, including certain exports engaged in by U.S.-owned or -controlled foreign firms.

APPLYING FOR A SPECIFIC LICENSE: Persons wishing to travel to Cuba under a specific license should send a letter specifying the details of the proposed travel, including any accompanying documentation, to David W. Mills, Chief of Licensing, Office of Foreign Assets Control, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20220. Academic institutions wishing to obtain one of the two-year specific licenses described above should send a letter to the same address requesting such a license and establishing that the institution is accredited by an appropriate national or regional accrediting association. Religious organizations wishing to obtain one of the two-year specific licenses described above should send a letter to the same address requesting such a license and setting forth examples or religious activities to be undertaken in Cuba.

PROVISION OF TRAVEL SERVICES: U.S. travel service providers, such as travel agents and tour operators, who handle travel arrangements to, from, or within Cuba must hold special authorizations from the Office of Foreign Assets Control to engage in such activities. These authorizations are issued based on written applications from the service providers, subject to appropriate checks by the Treasury Department. A traveler should not use any U.S.-located travel service provider that does not hold valid Treasury authorization. An up-to-date list of authorized service providers is maintained on OFAC's website. If in doubt about the status of a service provider's authorization, travelers should call the Office of Foreign Assets Control at 305/810-5140. Only carrier service providers that have been authorized by OFAC may operate direct passenger charter flights between Miami and Havana.

UNAUTHORIZED TRAVEL TRANSACTIONS: Unless otherwise authorized, any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction who engages in any travel-related transaction in Cuba violates the Regulations.

■ **WHAT CAN BE BROUGHT BACK** - The above listed travelers may reenter the United States with up to \$100 of Cuban origin goods for personal use, such as cigars and rum. [Section 515.560(c)(3) of the Regulations]. If unauthorized U.S. travelers return from Cuba with Cuban origin goods, such goods, with the exception of informational materials, may be seized at Customs' discretion. [Section 515.204 of the Regulations]. There are no limits on the import or export of informational materials. [Section 515.206 of the Regulations]. Such materials are statutorily exempt from regulation under the embargo and such items as books, films, tapes and CDs may be transported freely. However, blank tapes and CDs are not considered informational materials and may be seized.

■ **VESSELS** - All persons on board vessels, including the owner, must be authorized travelers, as listed above, to engage in travel-related transactions in Cuba. If you are not an authorized traveler, you may not purchase meals, pay for transportation, lodging, dockage or mooring fees, cruising fees, visas, entry or exit fees and you may not bring any Cuban origin goods back to the United States. Any payment to the Marina Hemingway International Yacht Club is considered a prohibited payment to a Cuban national and therefore in violation of the Regulations. Vessel owners are prohibited from carrying travelers to Cuba who pay them for passage if the owner does not have a specific license from OFAC authorizing him to be a Service Provider to Cuba.

■ **FULLY HOSTED TRAVELERS** - Fully-hosted travelers may travel to Cuba without contacting OFAC if the traveler's Cuba-related expenses are covered by a person not subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Travel to Cuba is not fully hosted if a person subject to U.S. jurisdiction pays—before, during, or after the travel—any expenses related to the travel, including the cost of traveling to Cuba on a Cuban carrier, even if the payment is made to a third-country person or entity that is not subject to U.S. jurisdiction. Examples of costs commonly incurred by travelers to and in Cuba are for meals, lodging, transportation, bunkering of vessels or aircraft, visas, entry or exit fees, and gratuities. In addition, fully-hosted travel to and from Cuba cannot be aboard a direct flight between the United States and Cuba. Fully-hosted travelers may not bring back any Cuban origin goods, except for informational materials. [See Note to Section 515.420(c) of the Regulations.] Any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction determined to have traveled to Cuba without an OFAC general or specific license is presumed to have engaged in prohibited travel-related transactions. In order to overcome this presumption, any traveler who claims to have been fully hosted or otherwise not to have engaged in any travel-related transactions must be able to provide a signed explanatory statement, accompanied by relevant supporting documentation, showing that no transactions were engaged in by the traveler or on the traveler's behalf by any person subject to U.S. jurisdiction, stating that payments made by any non-U.S. host were not in exchange for services provided, and providing a day-to-day account of financial transactions waived or entered into on behalf of the traveler. A fully-hosted traveler must also provide an original signed statement from the sponsor or host, specific to the traveler, confirming that the travel was fully-hosted and the reasons for the travel. For a complete list of all evidence necessary to rebut the presumption of travel-related transactions, see Section 515.420 of the Regulations. Fully-hosted travelers are also prohibited from providing any unauthorized services to Cuba or to Cuban nationals or within Cuba.

■ **EMERGENCIES** - In case of emergencies requiring financial transactions such as emergency repair of vessels or medical treatment, travelers are urged to contact OFAC at (202)622-2480, to discuss necessary authorizations.

■ **HUMANITARIAN DONATIONS** - There is joint OFAC and Commerce Department ("USDOC") administration over export of gift parcels and humanitarian goods to Cuba to meet basic human needs. If an export is licensed by USDOC, OFAC authorizes certain financial and other transactions related to that export. [See part 746 of the USDOC's Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. Chapter 7), which are available on-line at http://w3.access.gpo.gov/bis/ear/ear_data.html, for the relevant USDOC regulations.] Please note that travel-related transactions incident to humanitarian donations must be separately licensed by OFAC.

■ LIBYA

■ **TRAVEL TO LIBYA** - Transactions associated with travel to, from, or within Libya, including the importation of accompanied baggage for strictly personal use, payment of maintenance and living expenses, and the acquisition of goods or services for personal use are permitted by the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550. Transactions related to the arrangement or facilitation of such travel are permitted,

including transactions with Libyan carriers. Since payments involving Libyan banks remain prohibited, such transactions will need to be in cash or by debit or credit to accounts held at third country banks that are not the accounts of Libyan banks. In addition, U.S. persons may not use U.S. issued credit cards to pay for these transactions with the exception of payments to non-Libyan carriers. The form of payment to U.S. travel service providers for such bookings is not restricted. While U.S. persons may open and maintain accounts at financial institutions in Libya to pay for their maintenance, residence and travel-related expenses while in Libya, such accounts may be funded only in cash or from accounts maintained at non-U.S. non-Libyan offshore banks.

The Libyan Sanctions Regulations generally prohibit the importation into the United States of any goods or services of Libyan origin with two exceptions: (1) Libyan-origin personal effects, including gifts limited in value to \$400 per person per trip, provided that such items are not intended for resale or otherwise prohibited from importation and (2) qualifying informational material may be imported without restriction.

The Regulations also prohibit the exportation or reexportation, directly or indirectly, to Libya of any goods, technology (including technical data, software, or other information), or services from the United States or by a U.S. person. The only exceptions to the export prohibition are donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering (such as food, clothing, or medicine) and informational materials. Finally, the Regulations prohibit the performance by any U.S. person of any contract in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Libya, any transaction by a U.S. person relating to transportation of cargo to or from Libyan, or the provision of transportation of cargo to or from the United States by any vessel or aircraft of Libyan registry.

■ IRAN

■ **TRAVEL TO IRAN** - Transactions associated with travel to or from Iran, including the importation of accompanied baggage for strictly personal use, payment of maintenance and living expenses, and the acquisition of goods or services for personal use are permitted. Certain transactions related to the arrangement or facilitation of such travel, including nonscheduled air, sea, or land voyages, are permitted. Also permitted are certain travel-related transactions with Iranian carriers by U.S. travelers and those involving group tours.

■ **IMPORTING FROM IRAN** - Other than "gifts valued at \$100 or less, household and personal effects of persons moving to the United States, Iranian-origin publications and similar informational materials, foodstuffs intended for human consumption which are classified under chapters 2-23 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, and carpets and other textile floor coverings and carpets used as wall hangings which are classified under chapter 57 or heading 9706.00.60 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States," goods, or services of Iranian origin may not be imported into the United States, either directly or through third countries.

■ SUDAN

The Sudanese Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 538, do not restrict travel, but they prohibit the importation into the United States of any goods or services of Sudanese origin, other than information or informational materials. They also prohibit the exportation or reexportation, directly or indirectly, to Sudan of any goods, technology (including technical data, software, or other information), or services from the United States or by a U.S. person. The only exceptions to the export prohibition are donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering (such as food, clothing, or medicine) and informational materials. The Regulations also prohibit the performance by any U.S. person of any contract in support of an industrial, commercial, public utility, or governmental project in Sudan, any transaction by a U.S. person relating to transportation of cargo to or from Sudan, or the provision of transportation of cargo to or from the United States by any vessel or aircraft of Sudanese registry.

■ SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS

Merely being aware of country-specific restrictions is not enough. There is also an absolute prohibition against engaging in transactions with individuals or entities on OFAC's list of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons (the "SDN List"), named parties owned or controlled by, or acting for or on behalf of, targetted governments or groups such as international narcotics traffickers or terrorists. For example, the Corinthia Hotels, Aerocaribbean Airlines, Cubana Airlines, and Vinales Tours referred to on the first page of this brochure are four of 2,400 SDNs. These names are published in the Federal Register, an official publication of the U.S. Government. Helpful information also may be obtained by calling OFAC at (202)622-2420, or by logging on to OFAC's Home Page site (<<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>>), or by dialing OFAC's fax-on-demand service at (202)622-0077. The listing is considered partial because every U.S. individual or organization engaging in transactions with foreign nationals must take reasonable care to make certain that such foreign nationals are not owned or controlled by or acting for or on behalf of the targetted governments or groups. Travel service providers and individuals who transact business with SDNs may be subject to criminal prosecution or civil monetary penalties.

EXAMPLES OF SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS (SDNs)

Aerocaribbean Airlines

Corinthia Palace Hotels

Cubana Airlines

Iraqi Airways

Libyan Arab Airlines

Sudan Airways

Viajes Guama Tours

Vinales Tours

■ OFAC CHECKLIST

Before you conduct business, you should ensure that the arrangements you are making do not involve:

- ✓ an individual or entity that appears on OFAC's SDN list;
- ✓ an individual or entity with a Cuban address;
- ✓ a national of Cuba, regardless of address (unless the national is a permanent resident of the United States or is unblocked by an OFAC specific license);
- ✓ travel to Cuba (unless your firm is specially authorized by OFAC to arrange such travel for persons traveling under OFAC general or specific licenses); or
- ✓ the government of Cuba, Libya, or Sudan.

If you encounter any of these situations, you should contact OFAC at 202/622-2490.

■ ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Whenever there is an update to any OFAC regulation, an addition or removal of an SDN, or any other announcement from OFAC, the information is quickly made available electronically via many different sources.

● All of OFAC's program "brochures," as well as SDN information, are available free in downloadable camera-ready Adobe Acrobat ".PDF" format over the Treasury Department's World Wide Web Server. OFAC's Home Page site is <<http://www.treas.gov/ofac>>. The Page also contains a self-extracting ASCII file of the SDN list in DOS, delimited, fixed-field, and country-specific versions, a free Adobe Acrobat Reader to view and print ".PDF" files, access to all OFAC-related Executive Orders, U.N. Resolutions, statutes, regulations, and the Code of Federal Regulations as well as to brochures in ASCII format, and a wealth of other material. All of OFAC's "forms," including its Annual Report on Blocked Property, Cuban Remittance Affidavit, and license application are electronically available on the site. The Treasury Department provides two E-mail subscription services—one to OFAC's Financial Operations Bulletin updates and the other to OFAC's "What's New" file. In addition, whenever there is a change involving urgent information requiring immediate implementation, the [DATE] changes on the face of the primary Page; users can automate their compliance by structuring their Internet connection to use a Web browser to watch for that date change, check a "Bulletin" file to get the details about changes, and download OFAC's latest information for incorporation, for example, into interdiction software. There is a separate date-indicator for OFAC's SDN list. OFAC's secondary Page on the site entitled "Recent OFAC Actions of Interest" contains date-specific "What's New" files with their own dates. Those not directly involved in operations areas can automate their ability to keep current with OFAC's general information by structuring their Internet connection to use their Web browser to watch for those date changes on the secondary Page to check the "What's New" file to get the details about changes, and download OFAC's latest information. There may be times when the date on the secondary Page will be later than the date on the primary Page because some OFAC "Actions of Interest" may not rise to the level of an urgent bulletin. Call OFAC Compliance at 1-800-540-6322 with any questions.

● OFAC operates a free automated fax-on-demand service, which can be accessed 24 hours a day, seven days a week, by dialing 202/622-0077 from any touchtone phone and following voice prompts. OFAC documents kept up to date on the system include program and general brochures, listings of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons, including changes to the listings, licensing guidelines, and Federal Register notices (even those filed but not yet printed in the Federal Register). The Index of Available Documents is date-specific.

● The free Federal Bulletin Board of the U.S. Government Printing Office, which is linked to the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations, carries all OFAC brochures in ASCII and Adobe/Acrobat ".PDF" format, as well as the entire Code of Federal Regulations containing OFAC regulations, all Federal Register notices that OFAC puts out, and OFAC's extended electronic reading room (FAC_MISC). For information on the Federal Bulletin Board call 202/512-1530 or dial 202/512-1387 to connect. The information is also available over the Internet via GPO ACCESS at <fedbbs.access.gpo.gov>.

● Information is disseminated by links from the web site of the International Financial Services Association in New York (<<http://www.intlbanking.org>>). Major announcements are also distributed to U.S. financial institutions through Fedwire bulletins and CHIPS system broadcasts, as well as, from time to time, in printed format through the various Federal bank supervisory agencies. The U.S. Maritime Administration's Web site at <<http://marad.dot.gov>> contains a special link to OFAC's brochures and information, including a flashing indicator of late-breaking updates. The U.S. Customs Service maintains a free Customs Electronic Bulletin Board geared especially toward Customs House Brokers (OFAC's information is available as a date-specific self-extracting DOS file, "OFAC.EXE" under "Files," and then "Customs Extra," via the Internet at <<http://209.122.8.97>> or <cebb.customs.treas.gov>). Numerous other industry groups link to OFAC's website, among them: the National Association of Securities Dealers (<<http://www.nasdr.com>>), the Securities and Exchange Commission (<<http://www.sec.gov>>), the Securities Industry Association (<<http://www.sia.com>>), the American Society of Travel Agents (<<http://www.astanet.com>>), the Institute of Real Estate Management (<<http://www.irem.org>>), and the Commercial Investment Real Estate Institute (<<http://www.cre.org>>).

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